

**Remarks**

This is a Response to the Official Action dated December 15, 2003. A petition for a one-month extension of time is included with this response.

This response adds new claims 34 and 35. The new claims are used to broaden the scope of the invention and are **not** offered in response to the Examiner's rejections. The support for the new claims can be found on page 2, lines 19-28 of the specification.

**35 U.S.C. §103(a) Rejection**

Claims 1-5, 7-14, 21-24, 29-31 and 33 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over "A Framework for Inter-ORB Request Level Bridge Construction" (herein after Steinder) in view of Nessett (U.S. Patent No. 5,742,759). Claims 15-20 and 32 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Steinder and Nessett in view of "ORB 2.0 RFP Submission" (herein after IONA). Claims 25-28 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Steinder and Nessett in view of Luckenbaugh (U.S. Patent No. 5,991,877).

The Applicant submits that the Examiner has **not** established a *prima facie* case of obviousness for the claims rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a). The Applicant notes:

"To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. **First, there must be some suggestion or motivation**, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. **Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations.** The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, not in applicant's disclosure" (emphases added) *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

The Applicant submits that a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established for the reasons set forth below.

**Claim 1**

A. The Applicant submits that Steinder fails to disclose, suggest or teach, *inter alia*, the following features recited by Claim 1 of the present application:

“... the message including **an identifier** for a further object in either the first or second network ... means to form **a new identifier** ...” (emphases added)

Before addressing the Examiner’s rejections, the Applicant submits that Steinder teaches the following. Steinder “addresses a problem of building a bridge between different CORBA compliant systems”, page 1, lines 1-2 of Steinder. According to Steinder “CORBA1 standard left some parts of the system undefined because the then state of the art did not allow standardization or some of the elements were intentionally left opaque to allow their specialization for different uses. These deficiencies in the CORBA definition allow vendors of CORBA compliant systems to specify different extensions to the same interfaces to make them usable. [As a] ... result[,] interface implementation of one ORB cannot be directly ported to the other ORB ... [Therefore,] to allow two different ORBs to cooperate a mapping from one ORB to another and vice versa must be defined”, page 6, section 4.3, lines 1-9 of Steinder. According to Steinder mapping can be performed using one of two methods, eager mapping or lazy mapping, page 9, section 5.4, line 8. Irrespective of the mapping methods used, the client located in ORB1 may send out REQ(Ref1) to server in ORB2, see Figures 5 and 6 of Steinder. According to Steinder a half-bridge (HB) in ORB1 will map the REQ(Ref1) from ORB1’s “proprietary form to an Interoperable Object Reference (IOR) [form]”, page 9, section 5.4, lines 3-4 and Figures 5 and 6 of Steinder. Once the mapping is complete REQ(IOR1) is transmitted to HB located in ORB2. The HB located in ORB2 proceeds to remap the received REQ(IOR1) to “server’s ORB proprietary form”, page 10, third full paragraph, line 2 and Figures 5 and 6 of Steinder. After the remapping is complete the REQ(Ref2) is forwarded to the server located in ORB2, see Figures 5 and 6 of Steinder.

The Applicants submit that Steinder does not teach, disclose or suggest “the message including an identifier for a further object ...” and “means to generate further interface

means ...”. The Examiner appears to assert that an IOR reference maybe be a further object, page 2, last full paragraph of the Official Action. However, as noted above, IOR1 is simply a remapping of the REF1. The Examiner has not shown where Steinder discloses the generation of the interface means for IOR reference. Therefore, the Applicant submits that Steinder does not teach, disclose or suggest “means to generate further interface means”.

**B.** The Applicant further submits that Nessett teaches away from the following features recited by Claim 1 of the present application:

**“... means to form a new identifier for the further interface means, the new identifier including check data resulting from a hash operation for checking the validity of the or at least part of the new identifier; means to replace the received identifier with the new identifier in the message; and means to forward the message to the object in the second network”** (emphases added)

According to Nessett “[i]n client-server computing, typically there is a set of computers that can communicate with one another through a network connecting the computers. Some of these computers act as providers of services or functionality to other computers. The provider of a service or functionality is known as a ‘server’, and the consumer of the service or functionality is called a ‘client’”, column 1, lines 26-32 of Nessett. In the second embodiment, Nessett describes steps “for securely controlling access to system resources”, column 7, lines 29-30 of Nessett. According to the second embodiment “the client object ... sends a Create request to the spreadsheet server object ... The spreadsheet server receives the request and creates the spreadsheet object ... The spreadsheet server object then **sends to the client** object ... a spreadsheet **object reference** ... The spreadsheet object reference may be run through a cryptographic one-way hash function to produce a cryptographic **checksum** on the object reference data. The cryptographic checksum is also saved in or associated with the spreadsheet object reference. The spreadsheet object reference then has greater protection against forgery” (emphases added), column 7, lines 33-52 of Nessett.

The Examiner asserts that “an identifier” recited by Claim 1 is disclosed by Nessett as “object reference”, see page 3, last paragraph, line 2 of the Office Action. The Examiner further asserts that “check data” of Claim 1 is disclosed by Nessett as “checksum”, see page 3, last paragraph, line 3 of the Office Action. Based on Nessett, summarized above, the client sends a request to the server and the server sends the object reference with the checksum **back** to the client. The object reference with the checksum is not being send by the client to the server. The Applicant submits that Nessett does not teach, disclose or suggest “means to form a new identifier for the further interface means, the new identifier including check data resulting from a hash operation for checking the validity of the or at least part of the new identifier; means to replace the received identifier with the new identifier in the message; and means to forward the message to the object in the second network” as claimed in Claim 1.

C. The Examiner also failed to demonstrate some reason, suggestion, or motivation from the prior art as a whole for the person of ordinary skill to have combined or modified the cited references. “There is no suggestion in either [prior art] ... as to how the features of the two devices could be combined so as to meet the structure claimed” Ex parte Re Qua, 56 USPQ 279 (C.C.P.A. 1942). “When the incentive to combine the teachings of the references is not readily apparent, it is the duty of the examiner to explain why combination of the reference teachings is proper. ... Absent such reasons or incentives, the teachings of the references are not combinable” Ex parte Skinner, 2 USPQ2d 1788 (B.P.A.I. 1986). Steinder discloses mediation between different ORBs. Nessett on the other hand discloses access control for systems apparently using the same ORBs although in distributed context. As stated by the Federal Circuit: “[i]t is impermissible to use the claimed invention as an instruction manual or ‘template’ to piece together the teachings of the prior art so that the claimed invention is rendered obvious.”, In re Fritch, 972 F.2d 1260. The Applicant submits that the only reason these references were cited was because the Examiner used the present claims as a roadmap. As stated by the Federal Circuit “[o]ne cannot use hindsight reconstruction to pick and choose among isolated disclosures in the prior art to depreciate the claimed invention”, In

re Fritch, 972 F.2d 1260. Therefore, the Applicant respectfully submits that the rejection is improper and should be withdrawn.

Hence, the Examiner failed to establish a prima facie case of obviousness. Therefore, Claim 1 is patentable over Steinder and Nessett and should be allowed by the Examiner. Claims 2-5 and 7-32, at least based on their dependency on Claim 1, are also believed to be patentable over Steinder and Nessett.

### **Claim 33**

The Examiner states that “as claim 33, this is a method claim that corresponds to system 1; notes the rejection to claim 1 above, which also meets the method claim.” The Applicant submits that Claim 33 is patentable over Steinder and Nessett and should be allowed by the Examiner for the same reasons as stated for Claim 1.

### **Patentability of new Claims 34 and 35**

The Applicant asserts that the references, either alone or in combination do not disclose that the further interface means corresponds to the further object and the further interface means is generated only when or after the message including the identifier for the further object is received.

**Conclusion**

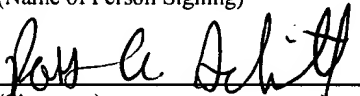
In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of the pending claims are respectfully solicited.

The Commissioner is authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required or credit overpayment to deposit account no. 12-0415. In particular, if this response is not timely filed, then the Commissioner is authorized to treat this response as including a petition to extend the time period pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136 (a) requesting an extension of time of the number of months necessary to make this response timely filed and the petition fee due in connection therewith may be charged to deposit account no. 12-0415.

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Post Office with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to Commissioner for Patents POB 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on

April 12, 2004  
(Date of Deposit)

Ross A. Schmitt  
(Name of Person Signing)

  
(Signature)

April 12, 2004  
(Date)

Respectfully submitted,



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Attachments: A petition for a one-month extension of time